REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 13 and 16 have been amended. Claims 1-16 are pending and under consideration.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102:

Claims 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by <u>Kimimori</u> (Japanese Publication No. 2002-057741).

The Office Action sets forth that <u>Kimimori</u> discloses "determining, during a printing operation, whether data to be printed on a wireless network printer is not received for more than a predetermined period of time (paragraph 21, lines 3-5); and generating and reporting print error information regarding a communication between a wireless network printer server and a computer when data is not received for more than the predetermined period of time (paragraph 21, lines 3-5; paragraph 26, lines 1-7)"

By way of review, <u>Kimimori</u> discloses "read buffer data 105 based upon a predetermined time schedule and process the read data consequently."(paragraph [0021], lines 5-7).

However, <u>Kimimori</u> fails to disclose "determining, during a printing operation, whether data to be printed on a wireless network printer is not received for more than a predetermined period of time" as recited in claim 11.

In addition, <u>Kimimori</u> discloses "receiving printing data from through interface part 102 and storing the received printing data into a buffer 105. A microprocessor 101 controls printing control part 111 to output a printing control signal and starts a printing process by transferring the printing data to the print head 112. While printing, if jam error occurs, microprocessor 101 outputs communication control signal to the interface part 102 and produces the corresponding error command to the host computer 301."(paragraph[0026]).

However, <u>Kimimori</u> fails to disclose "generating and reporting print error information regarding a communication between a wireless network printer server and a computer when data is not received for more than the predetermined period of time" as recited in claim 11.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that <u>Kimimori</u> does not disclose the invention as recited in claim 11.

In addition, claim 14 is deemed patentable due at least to the same or similar rationale as claim 11, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoguchi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,107,058) and in view of Kimimori (Japanese Publication No. 2002-057741).

The Office Action sets forth that Inoguchi et al. teaches "determining whether a link state or a link quality of a wireless communication is good by analyzing the received wireless communication information;(column 2, lines 43-47) and (d) generating print error information regarding the communication between the wireless printer server and a host when the link state or the link quality of the wireless communication is bad (column 2, lines 48-54); and (e) reporting the printing error information to the user (column 5, lines 35-43; note that the message gets outputted via the display panel).

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. discloses "According to a printer diagnostic method as set forth in claim 7 of the present invention, in the printer diagnostic method according to claim 5, the step of outputting channel condition comprises the step of printing out information indicating the condition of each of the plurality of channels."(col. 2, lines 43-47-emphasis added)

However, Inoguchi et al. fails to disclose "determining whether a link state or a link quality of a wireless communication is good by analyzing the received wireless communication information" as recited in claim 1.

Further, Inoguchi et al. teaches "according to a printer diagnostic method as set forth in claim 8 of the present invention, the printer diagnostic method according to claim 7 further comprises the step of outputting a message suggesting changing the installation location of the printer if the receive electric field strengths of all said plurality of channels are lower that a predetermined threshold."(col. 2, lines 48-54-empahsis added)

However, Inoguchi et al. fails to disclose "generating print error information regarding the communication between the wireless printer server and a host when the link state or the link quality of the wireless communication is bad" as recited in claim 1.

In addition, as noted above, Kimimori et al. fails to teach or suggest "determining whether data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than a predetermined period during the wireless printing operation; requesting and receiving wireless communication information on the wireless printer server upon determining that the data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than the predetermined period" as recited in claim 1.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Innoguchi et al. and Kimimori does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, the Office Action sets forth that Inoguchi et al. teaches that determining

whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state after (b) (column 2, lines 61-63)

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. discloses "outputting a turn-off message suggesting an operation for turning off a device emitting radio interference; outputting a turn-on message suggesting an operation for turning on the device emitting the radio interference"(col. 2, lines 63-66).

As such, Inoguchi et al. does not determine the status of the wireless communication but just output a turn-off message.

Thus, Inoguchi et al. fails to disclose "determining whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state after (b)" as recited in claim 2.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination Inoguchi et al. and Kimimori does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, the Office Action sets forth that Inoguchi et al. teaches "wherein the link state information and the link quality information on the wireless communication are generated as the print error information in (d) (column 5, lines 1-3)."

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. discloses "furthermore, communication quality (error rates) and other information may be printed out after the communication is established."(col. 5, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 4, the Office Action sets forth that "Inoguchi et al. teaches wherein date and time when the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and internet address of the host, which transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as the print error information in (d) (column 6, lines 50-62; note that when there is failure, the channel information and service center information gets printed)."

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. sets forth that "the printed sheet may contains the number and name of a contact office (the telephone number of a service center or the line) to call in case failure occurs, in may also indicate channels that can be set (interference-free channels) While the embodiment has been described with respect to a printer, the capability of implementing the process shown in FIG. 3 may be provided in a projector including a wireless LAN facility to allow the user to reference measurements to select an optimum channel. In that case, information about a problem may be projected onto a screen, instead of printing out it. The present invention is not limited to a printer. The present invention can be applied to any data output devices that wirelessly receive data to output."(col. 6, lines 50-62-emphasis added).

However, Inoguchi et al. fails to teach or suggest "wherein date and time the print error appeared, channel information, or identification address and internet address of the host, which

transfers the data to be printed, are further generated as print error information in (d)." as recited claim 4.

In addition, claim 5 is deemed patentable due at least to its depending claim 1, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Regarding claim 6, the Office Action sets forth Inoguchi et al. teaches a communication information analysis unit to analyze a link state or a link quality of the wireless communication by receiving the wireless communication information from the wireless printer server and to output an analysis result (column 5, lines 1-13).

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. sets forth that "[f]urthermore, communication quality (error rates) and other information may be printed out after the communication is established. An operation for identifying a device emitting radio wave signals which can possibly cause interference will be described below with reference to FIG. 3. FIG. 3 shows a flowchart of a process for identifying a device causing radio interference in the printer. In FIG. 3, it is determined first whether the printer is turned on in an initial state of the printer (step S101). Then, it is determined whether the printer is placed in test mode (step S102). If one of the conditions in steps S101 and S102 holds, then the process proceeds to step S103."(col. 5, lines 1-13)

Accordingly, Inoguchi et al. merely sets forth "print out communication quality and other information," does not teach or suggest "how to analyze a link state or a link quality of the wireless communication" as recited in claim 6.

Furthermore, as mentioned above, Kimimori does not teach or suggest a data receiving detection unit to detect whether data to be printed are not received by the wireless printer server for more than a predetermined period during the wireless printing operation and to output a detection result" as recited in claim 6.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination Inoguchi et al. and Kimimori does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 6.

Regarding claim 7, the Office Action sets forth that Inoguchi et al. discloses a link on detection unit to detect whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state and to output a detection result (column 2, lines 61-63)

By way of review, Inoguchi et al. discloses "outputting a turn-on message suggesting an operation for turning on the device emitting the radio interference."(col. 2, lines 61-63)

As such, Inoguchi et al. merely discloses "outputting a turn-on message suggesting an operation" but fails to disclose "a link on detection unit to detect whether the link state of the wireless communication is in an on state and to output a detection result" as recited in claim 7.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination Inoguchi et al. and Kimimori

does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 7.

In addition, claims 8-10 are deemed patentable due at least their depending from claim 6, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Claims 12-13 and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimimori (Japanese Publication No. 2002-057741) and further in view of Inoguchi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,107,058).

Claims 12 and 15 are deemed due at least to the same rationales as claim 1, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Claims 13 and 16 have been amended to clarify the present invention.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that rejection of claims 13 and 16 be withdrawn and claims 13 and 16 be allowed.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: _NOV. 16, 2007_   By: _____

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